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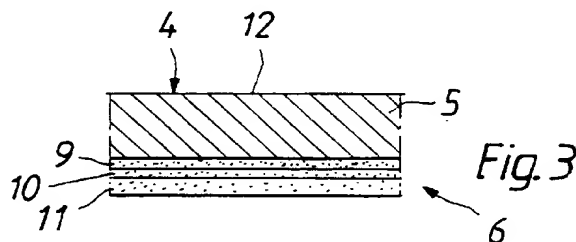
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⑤④ **A cover for a product package and a method for producing the same**

⑤⑦ The present invention relates to a cover (4) of a product package to be heat-sealed on the mouth of a product package and extractable therefrom when opening, and a method for manufacturing same. The cover is appropriate particularly for dosage packages of foodstuffs, such as milk, yoghurt, juices and fruit syrups, desserts, etc., or for drug packages. The cover is made of paper (5) which is provided with polymer coating layers (6) on the undersurface, comprising a formally polymer binding agent layer and a heat-sealable polymer layer of an oxygen-tight, non-puncturable support layer, enabling extraction of the cover when opening the package. The essential feature in the invention lies therein that the support layer includes, as described above, a polymer component of high degree of crystallization and amorphous polymer component, wherewith the curling of the cover is prevented. Production of the cover (4) is accomplished with simultaneous extrusion of the polymer layers (6).



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The present invention relates to a cover to be heat-sealed on the mouth of a product package and to be pulled therefrom when opening the package, comprising a paper layer, an oxygen-impermeable polymer support layer thereunder, and undermost, a heat-sealed polymer layer, permitting pulling off of the cover after the sealing.

Heat-sealed, extractable covers are used particularly in consumer and dosage packages. Typical products to be packaged in this manner include liquid foodstuffs, such as milk, sour whole milk, yoghurt, water, juices and fruit syrups, desserts, ice-cream, butter, margarine, and ready-to-eat food products. Also dry, powder-like or particle-like products, and tablets, such as drugs, are packaged similarly. The package itself is typically plastic, such as polypropylene or polystyrene, a paper-board coated with plastic like polyethylene, or glass. The material of the cover is of most commonly used aluminium foil sealed with varnish on the mouth of the package.

Significant advantage of an aluminium cover is its tightness and hygiene. The cover prevents penetration of air oxygen into the package and contamination of the product therethrough simultaneously as it prevents aromas from escaping from the package. A problem related to the aluminium cover is, however, that it tends to break and puncture. It is difficult to detach the cover whole from the point of sealing. In addition, production of aluminium covers consumes a lot of energy, and the cover is undegradable in dumping sites.

In order to eliminate said problems, endeavours have been made to replace the aluminium foil with paper in covers. In order to provide oxygen tightness in a paper cover, the paper has been provided with a polymer layer on the side facing the mouth of the package. A paper cover can be detached from the mouth of a package more readily than an aluminium cover, neither is it punctured through as readily as that by an impact thereon. Achieving adequate oxygen-impermeability in a paper cover has, however, been more problematic. However, a design which is appropriate for use in this sense is disclosed in Finnish patent application No. 914268, that is, a heat-sealable, extractable paper cover comprises a polymer binding agent layer in the form of coating layers under the paper, a polymer support layer to stop oxygen penetration, a second polymer binding agent layer, and a heat-sealable polymer layer. The polymer material of the support layer can be ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH), polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyamide (PA), and a modified polyethylene compatible with the EVOH layer, a grafted polyethylene compatible with the PET layer, and a copolymer of ethylene and unsaturated carboxylic acid compatible with the PA layer are mentioned as binding agents. For the material of the heat-sealing layer, a mixture of polyethylene modified with methacrylic

acid and ethylene vinyl acetate acting as adhesive agent and of ethylene methacrylic acid acting as release agent is introduced. As taught by said patent application, the polymer coating layers to be applied on the paper are produced by extrusion.

A drawback of the extractable paper covers of a package according to FI-application No. 914268 is, however, the curling tendency of the cover material on the paper along with the shrinking of the extruded polymer layers. The curling covers generate problems in a packaging machine in which a suction cup transfer covers one at a time from a stack to the mouth of a package to be closed. The operation of the machine necessitates that the cover has to be even so that the suction cup is capable of engaging one cover at a time only and that the cover must be precisely at the point of incidence. Problems related thereto arise particularly in packaging dairy products in dairies where the high level of moisture in the air tends to increase the curling problem.

The object of the present invention is to eliminate said problem occurring in the extractable covers of packages disclosed in application No. 914268 by producing a cover which is even and will not therefore generate interference in the operation of a packaging machine. A paper cover to be heat-sealed and extracted from a package according to the present invention is characterized in that the oxygen-tight support layer under the paper layer has been produced by mixing a polymer component of high crystallization degree and an amorphous polymer component together.

According to the invention, it is found that the curling problems are related to the crystalline polymer used in the support layer of the cover. A polymer like that is mechanically secure and provides the non-bursting property required in the cover. In extrusions, the polymer is, however, in molten state and in recrystallization state thereafter, the polymer shrinks, which, as is assumed, causes the curling. On the other hand, the amorphous polymer is neither crystallized nor does it curl the paper, but an obstruction for its use is its mechanical weakness. However, the problems are solved, according to the invention, using a highly crystalline polymer and amorphous polymer mixed together, which results in a cover which is both mechanically strong enough and non-curling. A cover according to the invention operates faultlessly in a packaging machine, it is heat-sealed in a wide temperature range, it is not readily punctured, and it can be detached without tearing when opened, even if the tightness the sealing were stricter than optimal.

It is well known in the art that crystallization occurs in a plurality of both different aliphatic polymers and polymers containing annular structures. A polymer component of high crystallization degree generally refers to such polymer material in which the degree of crystallization varies in the range of about 30

to 60%, preferably about 40 to 50%, depending on the material.

In a cover according to the invention, polyamide (PA), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polypropylene (PP) or ethyl vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH) can be used as the crystalline polymer of the oxygen-tight support layer, and for amorphous polymer, polyamide (PA), a copolymer, such as ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer (EMA) or amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (APET). According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the support layer is comprised of a mixture of crystalline polyamide and amorphous polyamide. Also a mixture of crystalline polyamide and amorphous ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer has been found highly advantageous. The mixing ratio of the polymer components in the support layer can be 20 to 90, preferably 40 to 80, and most preferably about 70 wt-% of the crystalline polymer component, and 10 to 80, preferably 20 to 60, and most preferably about 30 wt-% of the amorphous polymer component.

In a cover according to the invention, styrene-modified ethylene copolymer acting in the layer as a detaching means can preferably be used for the polymer material of the heat-sealed layer of the cover. For a second monomer of said copolymer, in addition to ethylene, methacrylic acid or butyl acrylate can be used. An appropriate composition of the heat-sealed layer contains 5 to 60, preferably about 20 wt-%, of styrene-modified ethylene copolymer, and 40 to 95, preferably about 80 wt-%, of ethylene copolymer acting as the adhesive agent. An advantage of said blend is the wide heat-sealing temperature range, about 110 to 220°C, and adhesiveness to various package materials.

For adhering the support layer and the heat-sealing layer together, a separate polymer binding agent layer may be needed therebetween, depending on the materials used. As a binding agent compatible with the PA/PA or PA/EMA mixtures of the support layer and the styrene-modified ethylene copolymer of the heat-sealing layer, an ethylene copolymer modified with maleic acid anhydride may be mentioned. Otherwise, binding agents as those disclosed in the Finnish application No. 914268 and mentioned above can be used in the binding agent layer.

The present invention also relates to a use of a paper-based cover to be heat-sealed and extracted as above in a foodstuff, drug or cosmetic package, and a production method of the same. The last mentioned is characterized in that the polymer materials of the support layer, of the potential binding agent layer and of the heat-sealing layer are extruded as continuous film webs, they are made to face one another and conducted on a paper layer whereto they are adhered.

The invention is described below more in details with the aid of examples, referring to the accompany-

ing drawing, in which

Fig. 1 presents a yoghurt package provided with a cover of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the seal of the package shown in Fig. 1 and the cover closing said package,

Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a portion of the cover of the package on enlarged scale, and

Fig. 4 presents schematically the production process of the cover material.

Fig. 1 presents a disposable dosage package 1 for liquid food-stuff, such as yoghurt. The package 1 comprises a vessel 2 and a cover 4 heat-sealed on the mouth thereof and opened by pulling at handle 3.

The container 2 can be made of any plastic used generally in foodstuff packages, such as polypropylene or polystyrene, or alternatively, paper-board covered with e.g. LD polyethylene.

The tightness of the container material is preferably at least the same as of the cover of the package.

The heat-sealed cover 4 of the package comprises, as shown in Fig. 2, a paper layer 5 and thereon, a polymer combination 6 to be within the package, comprised of three polymer layers on top of one another, the innermost whereof forming the heat-seal 7 between the edge of the container 2 and the cover 4. In addition to the heat-sealability, the polymer coating 6 enables easy openability of the cover as well as tightness preventing a packaged product 8 from becoming deteriorated.

The polymer layers used as the internal coating 6 of the cover paper 5 can be seen in Fig. 3. Closest to the paper 5 is located a support layer 9, which is of non-puncturable polymer material obstructing oxygen penetration, a polymer binding agent layer 10 thereunder, and lowermost, a polymer layer 11 forming the heat-seal 7. The last mentioned layer is preferably formed by a polymer mixture comprising an adhering agent enabling heat-sealing, and a release agent enabling opening of the cover without being torn at the heat-seal. On the top surface opposite to the polymer layers 9 to 11, the cover paper 5 is provided with a mineral coating 12 to improve the printability.

As taught by the invention, the oxygen-tight, non-puncturable support layer 9 contains crystalline polymer, such as polyamide, and an amorphous polymer, such as polyamide or ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer, as a mixture. The heat-seal layer 11 may contain ethylene copolymer serving as an adhesive and styrene-modified ethylene copolymer used as release agent. For the material of the binding agent layer 10, polyethylene modified with maleic acid anhydride can be used. However, other material combinations, such as those mentioned above are conceivable.

Production of a cover of a product package ac-

cording to the invention is accomplished as a continuous process as shown in Fig. 4 by means of corona treatment 13 on paper 5 and by conducting it between the rolls 14, 15 as a web, to which the overlapping polymer layers 9 to 11 of the cover are conducted simultaneously from nozzles 16. The nozzles 16 are in association with the containers 17 to 19 from which the binding agent (container 18), the polymer mixture for the support layer (container 17), and the polymer to be heat-sealed (container 19) are supplied as continuous webs 9-11 in molten state at about 110 to 220°C into the nozzles. The quantity of polymer material in the web 9 can be about 20 g/m<sup>2</sup>, in the web 10 about 5 g/m<sup>2</sup> in the web 11 about 20 g/m<sup>2</sup>, the weight of paper 5 being about 40 to 80 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The quantities may, however, vary, e.g. in web 11, depending on the width of the heat-seal (a narrower seal requires a thicker material layer in order to guarantee the sealing). According to Fig. 4, the molten polymer webs 9-11 are conducted into a divider piece 20 the function of which is to bring them against one another, whereafter they are adhered in one time on the paper 5 in the gap between the rolls 14, 15. This operation results in a coated paper web from which the covers according to the invention can be cut off either prior to the fill-in and the heat-sealing phase of the package, or in conjunction thereof.

It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that diverse embodiments of the invention are not limited to what is presented above, but they may vary within the scope of the accompanying claims. Depending on the polymer materials used, a separate binding agent layer may be needed between the paper layer 5 and the support layer 9, or alternatively, a binding agent layer 10 between the support layer 9 and the heat-sealing layer 11 can be omitted, which would reduce the number of the extruded layers to two. The shape of the package may also vary, and e.g. in packages of edible fats, the cover of the invention may serve as an internal protective cover of the container and of a separate topmost cover to be opened and closed, this being taken off when opening the package for the first time. The cover of the invention may serve as a similar protective cover also in plastic or glass cans provided with threaded lids. Products in question to be packaged therein may include various foodstuffs, such as milk, soured whole milk, yoghurt, juices and fruit syrups, desserts, ice-cream, butter, margarine, and processed foodproducts, drugs, cosmetic products, and equivalent.

## Claims

1. A cover (4) to be heat-sealed on the mouth of a product package (1) and extracted therefrom when opening the package, comprising a paper layer (5), a polymer support layer (9) sealed

against oxygen, and lowermost, a polymer heat-sealing layer (11) permitting extraction of the cover after the sealing, characterized in that the support layer (9) has been provided by mixing together a polymer component of high degree of crystallization and amorphous polymer component.

2. Cover according to claim 1, characterized in that the support layer (9) includes polyamide (PA) polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polypropylene (PP) or ethyl vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH) in the form of crystalline polymer.
3. Cover according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the support layer (9) includes polyamide (PA), a copolymer, such as ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer (EMA), or amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (APET) as amorphous polymer.
4. Cover according to claim 2 and 3, characterized in that the support layer (9) contains crystalline polyamide and amorphous polyamide.
5. Cover according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the support layer (9) contains crystalline polyamide and amorphous ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer.
6. Cover according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that in the support layer (9), polymer component of 20 to 90, preferably 40 to 90 wt-% of high degree of crystallization, and 10 to 80, preferably 20 to 60 wt-% amorphous polymer component have been mixed.
7. Cover according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that between the support layer (9) and the heat-sealed layer (11) a polymer binding agent layer (10) is disposed.
8. Cover according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the heat-sealed layer (11) includes, mixed together, 5 to 60, preferably about 20 wt-% styrene-modified ethylene copolymer acting as release agent, and 40 to 95, preferably about 80 wt-% ethylene copolymer acting as adhesive agent.
9. Use of a cover (4) according to any one of the preceding claims as a cover for a foodstuff, drug or cosmetic package.
10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims for producing a heat-sealed and extractable cover (4), characterized in that the polymer materials of the support layer (9), a potential binding agent layer (10) and the heat-sealed layer (11)

are extruded in the form of continuous film webs, they are brought against each other and conducted onto a paper layer (5) where to they are adhered.

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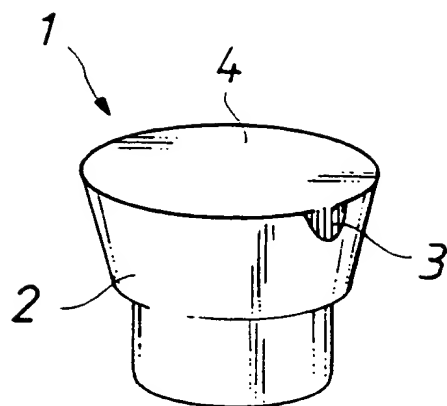


Fig. 1

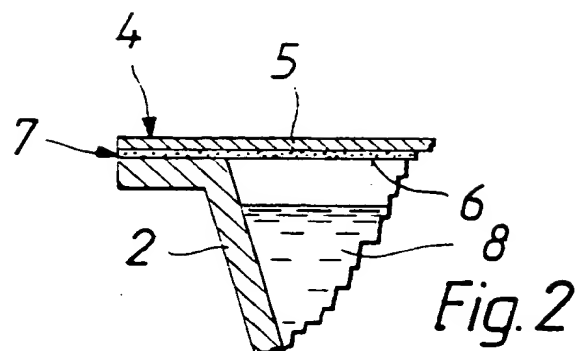


Fig. 2

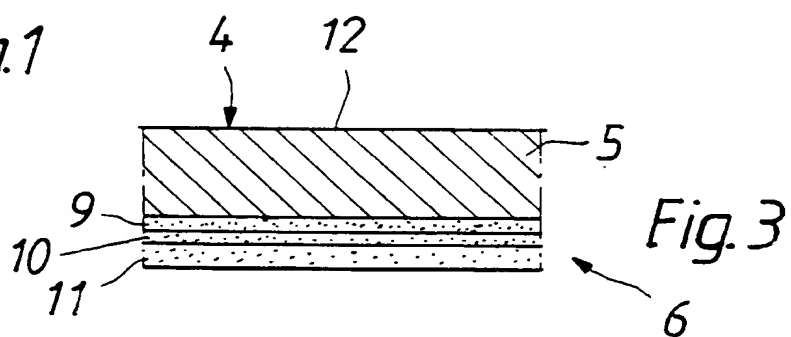


Fig. 3

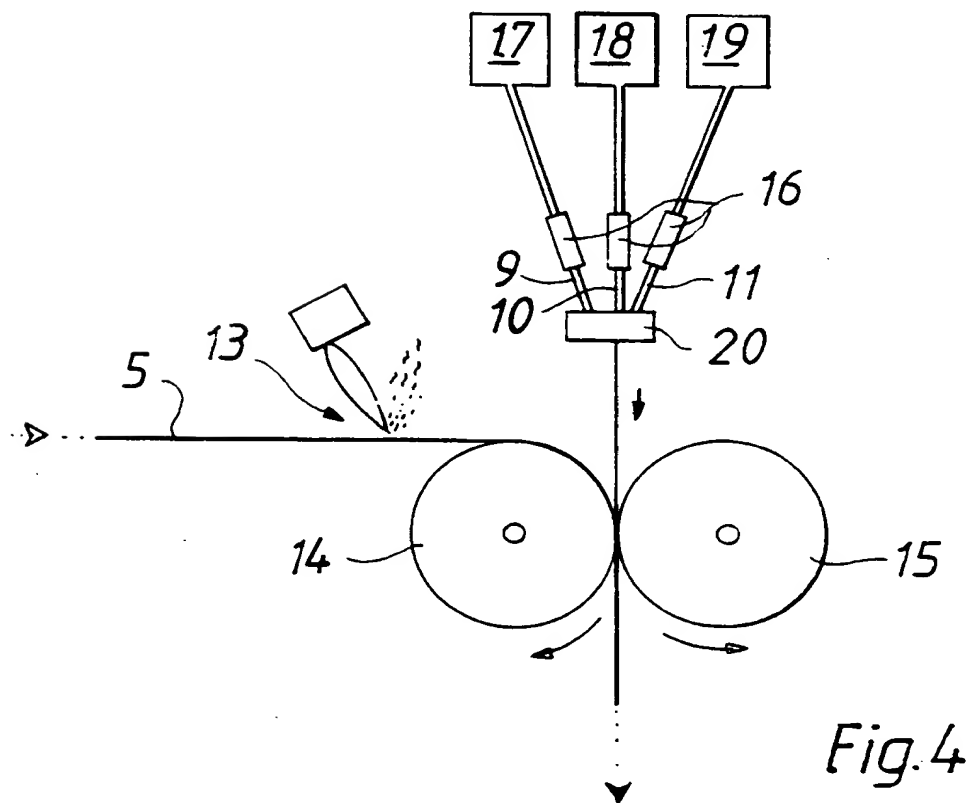


Fig. 4

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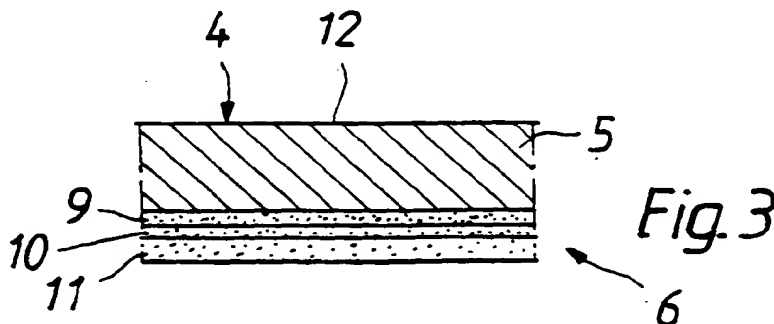
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(54) **A cover for a product package and a method for producing the same**

(57) The present invention relates to a cover (4) of a product package to be heat-sealed on the mouth of a product package and extractable therefrom when opening, and a method for manufacturing same. The cover is appropriate particularly for dosage packages of foodstuffs, such as milk, yoghurt, juices and fruit syrups, desserts, etc., or for drug packages. The cover is made of paper (5) which is provided with polymer coating layers (6) on the undersurface, comprising a formally polymer binding agent layer and a heat-sealable polymer layer of an oxygen-tight, non-puncturable support layer, enabling extraction of the cover when opening the package. The essential feature in the invention lies therein that the support layer includes, as described above, a polymer component of high degree of crystallization and amorphous polymer component, wherewith the curling of the cover is prevented. Production of the cover (4) is accomplished with simultaneous extrusion of the polymer layers (6).



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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EP 95 85 0109

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	WO-A-92 04187 (ENSO-GUTZEIT) * claims 1,3,4,6-11; figures 1-4 *	1-4,6	B32B27/08 B32B27/10 B65D65/40
Y	EP-A-0 377 935 (ASAHI KASEI KOGYO KK) * page 3, line 23-50 - page 4, line 1-56; claims 9,13-15; examples; tables 1-4 * * page 5, line 1 - page 6, line 16 * * page 7, line 21-35 - page 8, line 11-38 * * page 13, line 38 - page 14, line 35 *	1-4	
Y	US-A-5 115 016 (DICKENS ET AL.) * column 1, line 8 - column 2, line 52; claims 1,2 *	1-3,6	
Y	GB-A-2 249 550 (KANSAI CORP., UBE IND.) * page 1, paragraph 1 - page 9, paragraph 1; claims 1,3,4; tables 1,2 * * page 22-25 *	1,2	
Y	EP-A-0 309 095 (E.I. DU PONT ET NEMOURS AND COMPANY) * claim 1 *	2,3	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) B32B B65D
A	EP-A-0 144 999 (IDEMITSU PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY) * page 5, line 7 - page 6, line 2; claims 1,5,8; table 1 *	1,9	
A	WO-A-89 05320 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) * page 4, line 1 - page 5, line 14; claims 1,11 * * page 7, line 14-30 - page 9, line 8-16 * -/-	1-3,6	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28 November 1995	Examiner Derz, T
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	Week 9230, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-245585 & JP-A-4 164 640 (SUMITOMO BAKELITE) 10 June 1992 * abstract *	1	
A	--- DATABASE WPI Week 9224, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-196541 & JP-A-4 128 036 (KURARAY CO LTD) * abstract *	1	
A	--- DATABASE WPI Week 9047, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 90-352888 & JP-A-2 255 764 (UNITIKA) * abstract *		
A	--- DATABASE WPI Week 8939, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 89-280923 & JP-A-1 203 454 (ASAHI CHEMICAL IND KK) * abstract *		
A	--- DATABASE WPI Week 8327, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 83-702629 & JP-A-58 089 635 (HITACHI KK) * abstract *		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28 November 1995	Examiner Derz, T
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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